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"The master-piece of Knowledge is to know,
But what is good, from what is good in show."—FRANCIS QUARLES.

We extract the following interesting account of the first application of steam to vessels, from the April number of the Military and Naval Magazine. The statement appears to be well vouched for, and there is little doubt of its correctness.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—It appears from a late publication, a very valuable one by the by, "Navarette's Collection of Spanish Voyages and Discoveries," that the first known experiment of propelling a vessel by steam was made at Barcelona, more than *eighty-five years* before the idea of procuring motion by it was first promulgated by Brancas, in Italy—more than a *century* before this agent was applied to any useful purpose by the Marquis of Worcester, in England—and nearly *three centuries* before our own Fulton, adapting and combining the invention of a number of contemporary mechanics, successfully solved the same wonderful problem. Curious as this fact may appear, it is completely established by various documents lately found in the archives of Salamancas; and is so circumstantially stated as to be incontrovertible. From these it appears that, in 1543, Blasco de Garay, a sea officer, offered to exhibit before the emperor Charles V., a machine by means of which a vessel should be made to move without the assistance of sail or oars. Though the proposal seemed extravagant, yet the man appeared to be so confident of success that the emperor ordered a commission to witness and report upon the experiment. It consisted of Don Eurique de Toledo, Don Pedro Cardona, the Treasurer Ravago, the Vice Chancellor Gralla, and many experienced seamen. The experiment was made on the 17th day of June, 1543, on board a vessel called "Trinidad," of two hundred barrels burden, which had lately arrived, laden with wheat, from Colibre. At a given moment this vessel was seen to move forward and turn about at pleasure, without sail or oar, or human agency, and without any

visible mechanism *except a huge boiler of hot water, and a complicated combination of wheels and paddles.* The harbor of Barcelona resounded with plaudits, and the commissioners, who shared in the general enthusiasm, all made favorable reports to the emperor, except the treasurer Ravago. This man, from some unknown cause, was prejudiced against the inventor and his machine. He took great pains to undervalue it, stating, amongst other objections, that it could be of little use, since it only propelled a vessel *two leagues in two hours*—that it must be vastly expensive, as it was very complicated, and that there was great danger of the boiler's bursting frequently. The experiment over, Garay collected his machinery, and having deposited the wooden part in the royal arsenal, carried the remainder to his own house.

In my reading I have somewhere met with the above, which you may deem worthy of a place in your Magazine. The details may be relied on, as I made a note of them at the time in the **JOURNAL OF A REEFER.**

COMFORTS OF HUMAN LIFE.—The following picture is not overcharged, and might be much extended. Nearly each individual of the civilized millions that cover the earth may have the same enjoyments as if he were the sole lord of all. "A single man of small fortune may cast his looks around him, and say, with truth and exultation, I am lodged in a house that affords me conveniences and comforts, which even a king could not command some centuries ago. Ships are crossing the seas in every direction, to bring me what is useful from all parts of the earth. In China, men are gathering the tea leaf for me; in America, they are planting cotton for me; in the West Indies, they are preparing my sugar and my coffee; in Italy, they are breeding silk-worms for me; in Saxony, they are shearing the sheep to make me clothing; in England, powerful steam-engines are spinning and weaving for me, and making cutlery for me, and

pumping the mines, that minerals useful to me may be produced. I have post-coaches running day and night, on all the roads, to carry my correspondence; I have roads and canals, and bridges, to bear the fuel for my winter fire. Then I have editors and printers, who daily send what is going on throughout the world, among all these people who serve me; and in a corner of my house I have books, the miracle of all my possessions, more wonderful than the wishing cap of the Arabian tales; for they transport me instantly, not only to all places, but to all times. By my books I can conjure up before me, in vivid existence, all the great and good men of antiquity; and for my individual satisfaction. I can make them act over again the most renowned of their exploits: the orators declaim for me: the historians recite: the poets sing: and from the equator to the pole, or from the beginning of time until now, by my books I can be where I please."—[Dr. Arnott.]

[From the Lansingburgh Gazette.]

MR. EDITOR,—I beg leave through the medium of your paper, briefly to notice several communications in your two last numbers, of which I have the honor to be the subject.

I utterly disavow having knowingly in my composition a particle of ingratitude; and as I have no reason to doubt that the pieces alluded to were dictated by a spirit the most friendly for my interest, I as sincerely reciprocate to them every kind feeling which grateful sympathy can dictate.

I am well aware, however, from long observation, confirmed by a good share of experience, that whoever attempts to lessen the burden of Labor, or render it more productive, by the invention of a labor-saving machine, not only sets himself up as a mark, like a man in the pillory, for men of feeling to pity, and fools to throw rotten eggs at, but puts himself upon a fair chance to end his days in a poor-house or a prison; and I have the mortification to confess that something, which I have reason to fear is a radical defect in my constitution, has placed me among that unfortunate class of beings called inventors.

But I beg leave to state, that inventors, (poor wretches,) have feelings, and sometimes even pride, as well as other people; and as I have a little share of that added to my other misfortunes, I wish those respected friends of mine to consider that it cannot but be painful to me to be exposed as an object of public sympathy. I have been foolish enough to invent some labor-saving im-

provements, and men have been benefitted by them who seldom thanked me, and much more seldom paid me; and it is true, I have lately invented and constructed a *steam engine*, on a plan which, whatever may be its mechanical force, will force its way into use, and will benefit the world when I am forgotten. And it is equally true, that it has found its way out of my hands, without any fair compensation; but, thank Heaven, I still enjoy health, and strength, and air, and sometimes sun-shine, as plentifully, perhaps, as if I had never invented any thing; and if Heaven will continue me these blessings, and my friends will favor me with such jobs as will occupy my time, and keep me from committing any more acts of invention, I will thank them more for such patronage than for ten times the amount in commiseration.

SIMON FAIRMAN.

Lansingburgh, June 3, 1834.

The Stature and Weight of Man at different Ages. [From Jameson's Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.]

M. Quetelet, of Brussels, has lately published* the results of his investigations on the developement of the weight of man, his growth, his inclination to crime, the succession of generations, &c. He proposes, hereafter, to publish new inquiries concerning the strength, swiftness, and other qualities of the human species: inquiries which, in order to be exact, must be made by many associated observers, and upon a great number of individuals.

The observations of M. Quetelet were made at Brussels, in the Maternal Hospice of St. Peter. He compares them with those made at Moscow and Paris, in similar hospices, and he finds little difference between the means obtained. Unfortunately, the Russian and French practitioners have not distinguished, with as much care as M. Quetelet, the sex, the stature, and the weight of children observed at their birth. This renders the results less capable of minute comparison.

M. Quetelet found for 63 male children, and 56 female, newly born, the following quantities:

	Weights.	Stature.
Male children, 7-057536	lbs. avoird.	1-62732 imperial feet.
Female, 6-4179468	"	1-58467 "

The extremes are:

	Boys.	Girls.
Minimum,	5-1608232 lbs.	2-4701376 lbs.
Maximum,	9-92466 "	9-936329 "

The mean weight, without distinction of sex, is 6-7377414 lbs. avoird. It has been found at Paris on 20,000 observations, 6-74656332 lbs. avoird.

M. Quetelet has made similar inquiries concerning children from 4 to 12 years of age, in

* A pamphlet in 4to, pp. 43. Brussels, 1833. Translated by the Rev. W. Evershank.

the schools of Brussels and in the orphan hospital—concerning young people in the colleges and in the medical school—finally, concerning old men in the magnificent hospice which has been constructed in the same city for a period of four years. The results have been completed by observations made upon isolated individuals, taken by chance from the mean of all these data. M. Quetelet does not consider the results obtained in hospitals and public schools to be very exact as to the mean stature of the population, because inquiries made by him, concerning a great number of individuals, have proved to him that the mean stature is a little more among individuals in easy circumstances, than in the indigent population, who have recourse to hospices, hospitals, and gratuitous schools. The following table, which we may consider as exact for the whole population of Brussels, and which, for want of a table of this sort, calculated for other countries, may serve, at least, as an approximation for the Caucasian race, and in a temperate climate.

A Scale of the Developement of Stature and Weight.

YEARS.	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Stature.	Weight.	Stature.	Weight.
	Imp. ft.	lbs. avoird.	Imp. ft.	lbs. avoird.
0	1.64045	7.05736	1.60764	6.4179468
1	2.29007	20.841766	2.26382	19.3861692
2	2.59519	25.0101432	2.56238	23.5824716
3	2.83469	27.5023356	2.79532	26.0026092
4	3.04468	31.3839804	3.00102	28.67124
5	3.24153	34.7804194	3.19559	31.6706928
6	3.43511	38.7982752	3.38261	35.28768
7	3.62539	42.984168	3.56305	38.6841192
8	3.81240	45.7857648	3.74351	42.0805584
9	3.99942	49.954122	3.92067	47.1040528
10	4.18314	54.0783696	4.09457	51.8728890
11	4.3636	59.768508	4.26189	56.570562
12	4.54404	65.7674136	4.43905	65.7674136
13	4.72122	75.8244024	4.60310	72.6485112
14	4.89838	85.4844048	4.76714	80.941116
15	5.07227	88.69745824	4.91807	89.035276
16	5.22975	109.5461916	5.03618	96.0927636
17	5.36099	116.559618	5.10179	104.3412588
18	5.43973	127.587013	5.13132	112.5456444
20	5.49322	132.4611288	5.15757	115.3024946
25	5.51191	138.7909564	5.17398	117.5079744
30	5.52503	140.378802	5.18054	119.8237284
40	5.52503	140.4229116	5.18054	121.8086604
50	5.49322	139.9597608	5.03946	123.8697568
60	5.37740	136.074312	4.97384	119.757564
70	5.32490	131.2701696	4.96728	113.6042748
80	5.29219	127.5429084	4.84103	108.884576
90	5.28219	127.5429084	4.93775	108.8183832

" We see from this table, 1st, that at an equality of age the male is generally heavier than the female—towards the age of 12 years only, an individual of either sex has the same weight. 2dly, That the male attains the maximum weight about the age of 40 years, and that he begins to lose, in a very sensible manner, towards his 60th year—that at the age of 80 years he has lost about 13.23288 lbs. avoird., the stature being also diminished 2.75604 inches. 3dly, That the female attains the maximum weight later than the male, towards the 50th year. 4thly, That when the male and female have assumed their complete developement, they weigh almost exactly 20 times as much as at the moment of their birth, while their stature is only about $3\frac{1}{4}$ beyond what it was at the same period. Children lose weight during the first 3 days after their birth; at the

age of a week, they begin sensibly to increase; after 1 year, they have tripled their weight; then, they require six years to double the weight of 1 year, and 13 to quadruple it.

To calculate the burden of an edifice, or a bridge, covered with a crowd, it is well to know that the mean weight of an individual, whatever is the age or sex, is about 98.584956 lbs. avoird.; that is, 103.65756 lbs. for the males, and 93.7328 lbs. for the females.

The inferior parts of the body are developed more than the superior. In a child the head is equal to a fifth part, and in a full-grown man to an eighth of the whole height of the individual. These proportions vary a little among different nations.

D.

April 2.

MEMOIR OF LAFAYETTE.

Lafayette, Gilbert Motier, (formerly Marquis de,) was born at Chavagnac, near Brioude, in Auvergne, September 6, 1757, was educated in the college of Louis le Grand, in Paris, placed at court, as an officer in one of the guards of honor, and, at the age of 17, was married to the grand-daughter of the duke of Noailles. It was under these circumstances that the young Marquis de Lafayette entered upon a career so little to be expected of a youth of vast fortune, of high rank, of powerful connections, at the most brilliant and fascinating court in the world. He left France secretly for America, in 1777, and arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, April 25, being then 19 years old. The state of this country, it is well known, was, at that time, most gloomy; a feeble army, without clothing or arms, was with difficulty kept together before a victorious enemy; the government was without resources or credit, and the American agents in Paris were actually obliged to confess that they could not furnish the young nobleman with a conveyance. "Then," said he, "I will fit out a vessel myself;" and he did so. The sensation produced in this country, by his arrival, was very great; it encouraged the almost disheartened people to hope for succor and sympathy from one of the most powerful nations in Europe. Immediately on his arrival, Lafayette received the offer of a command in the continental army, but declined it, raised and equipped a body of men at his own expense, and then entered the service as a volunteer, without pay. He lived in the family of the commander-in-chief, and won his full affection and confidence. He was appointed major-general in July, and in September was wounded at Brandywine. He was employed in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island in 1778, and, after receiving the thanks of the country for

his important services, embarked at Boston, in January, 1779, for France, where it was thought he could assist the cause more effectually for a time. The treaty concluded between France and America, about the same period, was, by his personal exertions, made effective in our favor, and he returned to America with the intelligence that a French force would soon be sent to this country. Immediately on his arrival, he entered the service, and received the command of a body of infantry of about 2,000 men, which he clothed and equipped, in part, at his own expense. His forced march to Virginia, in December, 1780, raising 2,000 guineas at Baltimore, on his own credit, to supply the wants of the troops; his rescue of Richmond; his long trial of generalship with Cornwallis, who boasted that "the boy could not escape him;" the siege of Yorktown, and the storming of the redoubt, are proofs of his devotion to the cause of American independence. Desirous of serving that cause at home, he again returned to France for that purpose.

Congress, which had already acknowledged his merits on former occasions, now passed new resolutions, (November 23, 1781,) in which, besides the usual marks of approbation, they desired the American ministers to confer with him in their negotiations. In France, a brilliant reputation had preceded him, and he was received with the highest marks of public admiration. Still he urged upon his government the necessity of negotiating with a powerful force in America, and succeeded in obtaining orders to that effect. On his arrival at Cadiz, he found 49 ships, with 20,000 men, ready to follow him to America, had not peace rendered it unnecessary. A letter from him communicated the first intelligence of that event to Congress. The importance of his services in France may be seen by consulting his letters in the correspondence of the American Revolution, (Boston, 1831.) He received pressing invitations, however, to revisit the country. Washington, in particular, urged it strongly; and, for the third time, Lafayette landed in the United States, August 4, 1784. After passing a few days at Mount Vernon, he visited Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, &c., and was every-where received with the greatest enthusiasm and delight. Previous to his return to France, Congress appointed a deputation, consisting of one member from each state, "to take leave of him on behalf of the country, and assure him that the United States regard him with particular affection, and will not cease to feel an interest in whatever may concern his honor and prosperity." After his return

he was engaged in endeavoring to mitigate the condition of the Protestants in France, and to effect the abolition of slavery. In the Assembly of the Notables, in 1787, he proposed the suppression of *lettres de rachet*, and of the state prisons, the emancipation of the Protestants, and the convocation of the representatives of the nation. When asked by the Count D'Artois, since Charles X., if he demanded the *states-general*—"Yes," was his reply, "and something better." Being elected a member of the *states-general*, which took the name of *national assembly*, (1789,) he proposed a declaration of rights, and the decree providing for the responsibility of the officers of the crown. Two days after the attack on the Bastille, he was appointed, (July 15,) commander-in-chief of the national guards of Paris. The court and national assembly were still at Versailles, and the population of Paris, irritated at this, had already adopted, in signs of opposition, a blue and red cockade, (being the colors of the city of Paris.) July 26, Lafayette added to this cockade the white of the royal arms, declaring at the same time that the tri-color should go round the world. On the march of the populace to Versailles, (October 5 and 6,) the national guards claimed to be led thither. Lafayette refused to comply with their demand, until, having received colors in the afternoon, he set off, and arrived at 10 o'clock, after having been on horseback from before daylight. He requested that the interior of the *chateau* might be committed to him; but this request was refused, and the outer posts only were entrusted to the national guards. This was the night on which the assassins murdered two of the queen's guards, and were proceeding to further acts of violence, when Lafayette, at the head of the national troops, put an end to the disorder, and saved the lives of the royal family. In the morning he accompanied them to Paris.

On the establishment of the Jacobin club at Paris, he organized, with Bailly, then Mayor of Paris, the opposing club of Feuillians. January 20, 1790, he supported the motion for the abolition of titles of nobility, from which period he renounced his own, and has never since resumed it. The constitution of a representative monarch, which was the object of his wishes, was now proposed, and July 13, 1790, was appointed for its acceptance by the king and the nation, and in the name of 4,000,000 national guards, Lafayette swore fidelity to the constitution. Declining the dangerous power of constable of France, or generalissimo of the national guards of the kingdom, after having organized the national militia, and defended the

king from popular violence, he retired to his estates. The first coalition against France, (1792,) soon called him from his retirement. Being appointed one of three major-generals in the command of the French armies, he established discipline, and defeated the enemy at Phillipville, Maubeuge, and Florennes, when his career of success was interrupted by the domestic factions of his country. Lafayette openly denounced the terrible Jacobins, in his letter of June 19, in which he declared that the enemies of the revolution, under the mask of popular leaders, were endeavoring to stifle liberty under the excesses of licentiousness. June 20, he appeared at the bar of the assembly, to vindicate his conduct, and demand the punishment of the guilty authors of the violence. But the mountain had already overthrown the constitution, and nothing could be effected. Lafayette then offered to conduct the king and his family to Compiègne. This proffer being declined, he returned to the army, which he endeavored to rally round the constitution. June 30, he was burnt in effigy at the Palais Royal; and August 5, was accused of treason before the assembly. Still he declared himself openly against the proceedings of August 10; but, finding himself unsupported by his soldiers, he determined to leave the country, and take refuge in some neutral ground. Some persons have charged General Lafayette with a want of firmness at this period, but it is without a full understanding of the situation of things. Conscious that a price was set on his head at home, knowing that his troops would not support him against the principles which were triumphing in the clubs and the assembly, and sensible that, even if he were able to protract the contest with the victorious faction, the frontiers would be exposed to the invasion of the emigrants and their foreign allies, with whom he would have felt it treason against the nation to have negotiated, he had no alternative. Having been captured by an Austrian patrol, he was delivered to the Prussians, by whom he was again transferred to Austria. He was carried, with great secrecy, to Olmutz, where he was subjected to every privation and suffering, and cut off from all communication with his friends, who were not even able to discover the place of his confinement until late in 1794.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to deliver him from prison by Dr. Bollman, a German, and Mr. Huger, (now Colonel Huger, of Charleston, S. C.) His wife and daughters, however, succeeded in obtaining admission to him, and remained with him nearly two years, till his release. Washing-

ton had written directly to the Emperor of Austria on his behalf, without effect; but after the memorable campaign of Bonaparte in Italy, the French government required that the prisoners at Olmutz should be released, which was done August 25, 1797, after a negociation that lasted three months. Refusing to take any part in the revolutions of the 18th Fructidor, or of the 18th Brumaire, he returned to his estate at La Grange, and, declining the dignity of senator, offered him by Bonaparte, he gave his vote against the consulate for life, and, taking no further part in public affairs, devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. On the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814, he perceived that their principles of government were not such as France required, and he did not therefore leave his retirement. The 20th March, 1815, again saw Napoleon on the imperial throne, and endeavoring to conciliate the nation by the profession of liberal principles. Lafayette refused, though urged through the mediation of Joseph, to see him, protested against the *acte additionnel* of April 22, declining the peerage offered him by the Emperor, but accepted the place of representative, to which the votes of his fellow-citizens called him. He first met Napoleon at the opening of the chambers: the Emperor received him with great marks of kindness, to which, however, he did not respond; but, although he would take no part in the projects of Napoleon, he gave his vote for all necessary supplies, on the ground that France was invaded, and that it was the duty of all Frenchmen to defend their country. June 21, Napoleon returned from Waterloo, and it was understood that it was determined to dissolve the house of representatives, and establish a dictatorship. Two of his counsellors informed Lafayette that, in two hours, the representative body would cease to exist. Immediately on the opening of the session, he ascended the tribune, and addressed the house as follows: "When, for the first time, after an interval of many years, I raise a voice which all the old friends of liberty will recognise, it is to speak of the danger of the country, which you only can save. This, then, is the moment for us to rally round the old tricolored standard, the standard of '89, of liberty, of equality of public order, which we have now to defend against foreign violence and usurpation." He then moved that the house declare itself in permanent session, and all attempts to dissolve it high treason; that whoever should make such an attempt should be considered a traitor to the country, &c. In the evening, Napoleon sent Lucien to the house, to make one more effort in his

favor. Lucien, in a strain of impassioned eloquence, conjured the house not to compromise the honor of the French nation by inconstancy to the Emperor. At these words, Lafayette rose in his place, and addressing himself directly to the orator, exclaimed, "Who dares accuse the French nation of inconstancy to the Emperor? Through the sands of Egypt and the wastes of Russia, over fifty fields of battle, this nation has followed him devotedly, and it is for this that we now mourn the blood of three millions of Frenchmen." This appeal had such an effect on the assembly, that Lucien resumed his seat without finishing his discourse. A deputation of five members from each house was then appointed to deliberate in committee with the council of ministers. Of this deputation, General Lafayette was a member, and he moved that a committee should be sent to the Emperor to demand his abdication. The arch-chancellor refused to put the motion; but the Emperor sent in his abdication the next morning, (June 22.)

A provincial government was formed, and Lafayette was sent to demand a suspension of hostilities of the armies, which was refused. On his return, he found Paris in possession of the enemy; and, a few days after, (July 8,) the doors of the representatives' chamber was closed, and guarded by Prussian troops. Lafayette conducted a number of the members to the house of Lanjuinais, the president, where they drew up a protest against this act of violence, and quietly separated. Lafayette now retired once more to La Grange, where he remained to 1818, when he was chosen member of the Chamber of Deputies. Here he continued to support his constitutional principles, by opposing the laws of exceptions, the establishment of the censorship of the press, the suspension of personal liberty, &c., and by advocating the cause of public instruction, the organization of a national militia, and the inviolability of the charter. In June, 1824, he landed at New-York, on a visit to the United States, upon the invitation of the President, and was received in every part of the country with the warmest expressions of delight and enthusiasm. He was proclaimed, by the popular voice, "the guest of the nation," and his presence every where was the signal for festivals and rejoicings. He passed through the twenty-four states of the Union in a sort of triumphal procession, in which all parties joined to forget their dissensions, in which the veterans of the war renewed their youth, and the young were carried back to the doings and sufferings of their fathers. Having celebrated, at Bunker Hill, the anniversary

of the first conflict of the revolution, and, at Yorktown, that of its closing scene, in which he himself had borne so conspicuous a part, and taken leave of the four ex-Presidents of the United States, he received the farewell of the President, in the name of the nation, and sailed from the capital in a frigate, named, in compliment to him, the *Brandywine*, September 7, 1825, and arrived at Havre, where the citizens, having peaceably assembled to make some demonstrations of their respect for his character, were dispersed by the *gend'armes*. In December following, the Congress of the United States made him a grant of \$200,000, and a township of land, "in consideration of his important services and expenditures during the American revolution." The grant of money was in the shape of stock, bearing interest at six per cent., and redeemable December 31, 1834. In August, 1827, he attended the obsequies of Manuel, over whose body he pronounced a eulogy. In November, 1827, the Chamber of Deputies was dissolved. Lafayette was again returned a member by the new elections. Shortly before the revolution of 1830, he travelled to Lyons, &c., and was enthusiastically received—a striking contrast to the conduct of the ministers towards him, and an alarming symptom to the despotic government. During the revolution of July, 1830, he was appointed general-in-chief of the national guards of Paris, and though not personally engaged in the fight, his activity and name were of the greatest service.

To the Americans, Lafayette, the intimate friend of Washington, had appeared in his last visit almost like a great historical character returning from beyond the grave. In the eyes of the French, he is a man of the early days of their revolution—a man, moreover, who has never changed side or principle. His undeviating consistency is acknowledged by all, even by those who did not allow him the possession of first-rate talents. When the national guards were established throughout France, after the termination of the struggle, he was appointed their commander-in-chief, and his activity in this post was admirable. August 17, he was made marshal of France. His influence with the government seems to have been, for some time, great; but whether his principles were too decidedly republican to please the new authorities, (a few days after the adoption of the new charter, he declared himself a pupil of the American school,) or whether he was considered as the rallying point of the republican party, or whatever may have been the reason, he sent his resignation in December, 1830, which was accepted, and Count Lobau

appointed chief of the national guards of Paris. Lafayette declared from the tribune, that he had acted thus in consequence of the distrust which the power accompanying his situation seemed to excite in some people. On the same occasion he also expressed his disapprobation of the new law of election. Shortly before his resignation, he exerted himself most praise-worthily to maintain order during the trial of the ex-ministers. The Poles lately made him first grenadier of the Polish national guards. We are unable to state what were Lafayette's views respecting the best government for France in its present condition, though undoubtedly, in its abstract, he preferred a republic.

Thus far we have extracted from the "Encyclopædia Americana." Little occurred of public interest with which he was connected during the remainder of his life. About eight months since, it was evident to himself and many of his relatives and friends, that he was fast declining in health; and on the 20th May he closed his earthly career, in the full possession of all his faculties. On the intelligence reaching this country, it was received with feelings of deep sorrow, and preparations were immediately made to show all due honor to his memory. On the 26th of June, a funeral procession was formed in the city of New-York, and "it," says the Journal of Commerce, "may be emphatically said, that almost the entire city was arrayed in mourning. The day was ushered in with long continued discharges of artillery, which were repeated at intervals during the day. The national flag, covered entirely or in part with black, was hoisted on all the public and an immense number of private buildings, in different parts of the city. All the ships in port had their colors at half mast, from sunrise till evening. Every person connected with any of the public bodies of the city, and a large number of private citizens, wore black crape on the left arm, or emblematic insignia on their bosoms, commemorative of the deceased. Among the most tasteful of these, was a small bust of Lafayette, (printed on silk,) with the genius of America weeping over it. This insignia was worn by an immense number of people. About half past three o'clock, the procession began to move from the Park, at which moment the bells

commenced tolling, and continued till the ceremonies had closed—about three hours and a half. When the several public bodies and parties of military had taken their stations, the procession formed a column six deep, extending up Chatham street to the Bowery, up the Bowery to Broome street, through Broome street to Broadway, and down Broadway to the Park, a distance of at least two miles, so that when the van arrived opposite the Park on their way to Castle Garden, the rear had not left it."

The following was the order of the Procession :

Grand Marshal of the day.

The Military under the command of Major General Morton.

The Reverend the Clergy.

A Charger appropriately caparisoned, with mourning trappings.

A FUNERAL URN,

surmounted by the American Eagle, and covered with black crape, drawn on a car by four grey horses.

The Lafayette Guards, acting as a Body Guard.

Pall Bearers in Carriages, viz. :

1. Major General Morgan Lewis—President of the New-York State Society of Cincinnati; Deputy Quartermaster General of the Northern Department of the Continental Army.
2. Colonel John Trumbull—Vice-President of the Society; Deputy Adjutant General of the same Department of the Army.
3. Colonel Simeon Dewitt—Surveyor General of the State, Geographer to the Continental Armies.
4. Major Samuel Cooper—of the 3d Massachusetts regiment of the line of the Continental Army.
5. Colonel William North—Aid-de-camp to Major General the Baron Steuben.
6. Major William Popham—Aid-de-camp to General George Clinton, (afterwards Governor of this State, and Vice-President of the United States.)
7. Colonel John Van Dyk—Captain in Colonel Lamb's regiment of Artillery in the line of the Continental Army.
8. Captain Nathaniel Norton—of the 4th New-York regiment in the line of the Continental Army, (the oldest member of the Society, now in his 93d year.)

Mayor of the City, and Orator of the day,

The Hon. James Tallmadge.

The Common Council of the city of New-York, as mourners, in the following order, viz. :

The Board of Aldermen, headed by their President,

The Board of Assistants,

The Officers of both Boards,

The Ex-Mayors, Ex-Aldermen, and Ex-Assistant Aldermen.

Mayor and Common Council of the City of Brooklyn.

Society of the Cincinnati.

Consul of France and the French Residents.

The Judges of the U. States, State, and City Courts, and the Recorder.

Members of the Senate and State Legislature.

Foreign Ministers and Consuls.

Grand Lodge of the State of New-York.

Members of the Bar.

Marshal of the United States and Sheriff of the City.

Register, County Clerk, and Coroner.

Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States.

Military Officers off duty.

The President, Trustees, Faculty, and Students of Columbia College.

The President, Faculty, and Students of the University.

College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Chamber of Commerce.

Board of Trade.
Officers of the Customs.
Wardens of the Port and Harbor Masters.
Marine Society.

Fire Department of the City of New-York,
Brooklyn, and Haerlem.

The Trades Union Societies in the following order:

Block and Pump Makers,
Sail Makers,
Journeyman Tailors of Brooklyn,
Bakers of New-York,
Journeyman Brass Founders,
Grate and Fender Makers,
Cabinet Makers,
Granite Stone Cutters,
Cordwainers, Ladies' Branch,
Plane Makers,
Book Binders,
Rope Makers of Brooklyn,
Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Workers,
Leather Dressers' Society,
Stone Cutters,
Brush Makers,
Printers,
Coopers,
House Carpenters,
Chair Makers,
Tailors,
Coopers of Brooklyn,
Silk Hatters,
and

The Hibernian Provident Society.

The Hibernian Benevolent Society.

Citizens of Brooklyn.
Citizens of New-Jersey.
Citizens of New-York.

A vast multitude filled the houses and balconies, and lined the way along the streets through which the procession was to pass. The procession reached Castle Garden about six o'clock, and by half past six as many had entered it as could find admission, including none of the military except the Lafayette Guards. The exercises commenced by singing "Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb," in the Dead March in Saul; after which Bishop Onderdonk read the funeral service, commencing with the 15th chapter and 20th verse of Paul's epistle to the Corinthians. Other hymns were also sung during the performance of the service, after which JAMES TALLMADGE, Esq. Orator of the Day, commenced the funeral oration, as follows:

"Could I imbibe inspiration from my subject, or were my powers equal to my wishes, you would not have any reason to regret my having consented to appear before you on this painfully interesting occasion. Sensible of the magnitude of the duty imposed on me, I did not, however, consider myself at liberty to refuse complying with the request of our city authorities, to deliver an address concerning HIM to whom we owe so large a debt of gratitude. We have assembled here this day by one common impulse,—under the municipal authorities, and in presence of the clergy, the official representatives of our colleges and universities, the learned societies, the society of Cincinnati, the military, and the charitable and mechanical in-

stitutions of our city, to bear our part in the general mourning commemorative of the death of our most illustrious citizen.

"Lafayette is no more—our friend and benefactor is departed. On the morning of the 20th of May, his earthly career closed for ever, and his spirit took its flight to another, and a better world. In order to properly appreciate the conduct and character of such a man, and estimate his public services, and the many obligations and extent of gratitude we owe him, for benefits so signally conferred, it is necessary to recollect the era in which he lived, and the circumstances under which he acted. If we have recourse to the page of history, and peruse the lessons of civil and religious experience, they present to our view but gloom and darkness,—a continued tale of outrage on all the rights and liberties of mankind,—an atrocious tyranny of the few over the lives and fortunes of the many. Centuries rolled away, during which universal despotism with iron sceptre swayed the civilized world. Man lay degraded, dishonored, and abused; learning was banished from the earth, or locked up in cloistered cells; civil liberty was unknown, and ecclesiastical tyranny triumphed over a prostrate world bound down with the chains of a superstitious discipline. The genius of a great reformer, however, unloosed the cords of oppression, broke the bonds of ecclesiastical tyranny, and burst asunder the shackles of superstition. The world was taught to think; the human mind became enlightened; and mankind stood redeemed and regenerated, and consummated that glorious reformation, the blessed fruits of which we enjoy at present. Civil and religious liberty was however as yet only in its infancy; and, in the middle of the last century, great oppressions elicited an ebullition, which, like the dove from Noah's ark, regained no resting place. Then it was that this New World, burning with the flame of light and liberty, determined to be free. The Congress of 1776 was called together, and declared this nation independent. They called on the country to work out its own regeneration; and though fearful was the struggle, they relied upon the justness of their cause, and trusted in God for a successful issue. From that struggle we came forth an independent people, and we are now called to mourn for the patriot who united with our fathers in achieving so great a triumph."

The speaker then took a cursory view of Lafayette's life, and concluded by expressing a hope that the remains of Lafayette would finally repose in this country.

